

STYLES FOR THE YOUNG.

WHAT MISSSES AND CHILDREN WILL WEAR THIS SEASON.

Brilliantines in Varying Shades to Be the Proper Thing for Girls—Garnments for the Children—Convenient and Comfortable Traveling Dresses.



THERE is very little difference in the styles for misses—girls of from 15 to 18—and their elders, except in the materials used, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. For misses' dresses brilliantine skirts in all the pretty new shades of gray, fawn, brown and blue, are being worn with fancy waists, will be the prevailing mode. The brilliantines wear well and look like silk, while they still have that simplicity which sensible mothers endeavor to insist upon.

For smaller children there are soft, fine flannels in cardinal, blue and brown, with white polka dots, cashmeres and Scotch covetries, which are diagonal twilled in old rose and white and blue and white. These are soft, light and easily woven, resembling camel's hair, but are more durable than the latter. With these come gay stripes woven in the goods and in a contrasting color. They can be washed or easily cleaned, and can not be surpassed for hard wear.

Whatever the newspapers may say for want of a better topic, and notwithstanding the protests of a few ultra dress reformers for the past four years, the tendency in women's clothing and in that of their children has been in the direction of comfort and healthfulness; and these, it has been found, are not incompatible with good taste and artistic effects. Women have taken to thick flannels, low-heeled shoes, and skirts fastened to waists, removing the dragging weight from the hips. For children there are the same comfortable union suits, permitting perfect freedom of movement, with the skirts also buttoned to waists. There are no more bare-legged, bare-armed babies blue with the cold, and the mother who would bring her child into the street so exposed to the raw spring winds would be considered nowadays a heartless monster. On the contrary, the woolen hose, with leggings drawn over the thick shoes in cold weather, the long, thick coats and hoods protecting throat and ears, are as conducive to health as they are picturesque.

For young girls the soft vests of silk which go with all the new dresses give sufficient fullness to the figure, and are as loose and easy as their gymnastic suits. There is no need of corsets to keep the stiff seams in place, and, arrayed in her Sunday best, the maid of 16, this season, might run, row, ride or climb with the utmost ease and freedom. All this has been achieved at no sacrifice of taste, as has been already stated, for never were fabrics so beautiful or fashions so modified by art of that higher order which has been hitherto restricted to a limited province peculiarly its own.

Another cheering reflection is that human beings do not willingly relinquish anything that tends to their general comfort and happiness when they have once attained it. In the matter of dress there is little fear that the old pernicious ideas will ever again find favor. The contrary will be the result, and there will be no retrogression.



As with their elders, children's dresses vary in costliness and elaborateness, and there is a wide range, from the simple and the inexpensive to the costly and the elaborate. Some of the little frocks for children between the ages of 5 and 10 are so pretty and cheap that it would scarcely do to make them at home. One of this kind at Walker's for a child of 6, was of deep blue cashmere. There was one row of brier stitching in cardinal silk around the skirt. The waist tucked, each tuck brier stitched in the same way, forming a yoke, with cuffs upon the full sleeves to correspond. There were three rows of shirring at the waist line as a subtle tute for belt or sash, and the price was but \$3.50.

A pretty costume for a girl of 16 was an accordion-plaited skirt of absolute green henrietta cloth. The waist was of green with a Fedora jacket of black surah made extremely full. With this was worn a long sash of black, loosely tied at the left side, the fringe knotted and tied with green to correspond with the skirt.

For a girl of 12 there was a suit of fawn-colored brilliantine, with a green surah sash and vest, the latter being trimmed with five rows of narrow satin ribbon in a darker shade of fawn, the ribbon appearing also upon the plaid skirt.

Green and old rose are the two colors preferred in gowns, bonnets, and even wraps this season.

An elaborate look for a ceremonious occasion, for a girl of fifteen, was of green henrietta cloth. The jacket was a Directoire effect, with a front of old rose. The collar was shirred, and on the waist, across the bust, the shirring was diversified with tinsel cord. The long tabs of the coat were fastened together with two diagonal straps composed of old rose. The vest was lined with old rose, and the cuffs of the full sleeves were of the same color, a broad upper cuff turned back over the shirred inner one, which was about four

inches in width, defined with a cord of tinsel and rose.

A little coat for a child of 6, of green broadcloth, had a full knifed-plaited cape, with a V-shaped yoke, trimmed with five rows of old-rose braid, a turned-over collar, also trimmed with the braid, and a plaited skirt.

One of old rose and a cape covered with a rich pattern of white broadcloth, applied in white braid and fine gold thread, the waist and cuffs prettily smoked in white. Another, one of the novel cloth mentioned above, was of blue and white, the woven border in shades of red appearing in the cape. With this was worn a tie of embroidered white mull, to be knotted at the neck in huge bows that are now a striking feature in children's toilettes.

A Directoire coat for a girl of 15 was of dark blue broadcloth, with a vest of fawn color surah, and, showing above this, an inner vest of white China crepe. The vest was fastened with gilt military buttons, embroidered in gold, on the outer garment. These coats, which are very dressy and becoming to young girls, come in all shades and in a variety of materials. They nearly cover the dress, so that, put on over the every-day frock, with fresh gloves and hat, the wearer may be ready for promenade or matinee on short notice.

Modifications of the same effect are seen in plainer ones for traveling and shopping. Ready-made accordion skirts in Henrietta cloth and brilliantine may be bought in all the leading dry-goods houses at less than the material and the cost of making at home. This is particularly convenient for those who live in the country and cannot get into town conveniently to do all-important shopping. For young girls these are not made in silk, not even in the comparatively inexpensive surahs which their elders may wear, but in Henrietta cloth or brilliantine.

The blazer waist, however, may be as dressy as is desired, and this is of surah in any bright color, or in white, smoked with silver or tinsel, quite as elaborate as those made for women. These waists will be found a great convenience in traveling, where it is desirable to take as little baggage as possible, and can be substituted at dinner and in the evening for the thick waist of the traveling dress, which fashion ordains shall be the all prevailing accordion-plaited brilliantine. It will also serve to go with skirts that have out-worn the basque or polonaise, and will give the needed touch of color to other skirts of dull and mullen later in the summer.

Hats for children differ but little from the broad-brimmed styles that have been in fashion for several years, and are trimmed with long ribbons, soft scarfs, or rosettes. Hats for misses are extremely simple, of fancy straw trimmed with grasses, buttercreps and daisies, or with ribbons alone. The turban, with a velvet trim and scarf of crepe, will be the most popular fancy.

Trouble with an Editor.

Stranger—So you have no paper in this town?

Native—No, sir. We did have one once, but it wasn't run right, and we was glad to get rid of it.

"What was the matter?"

"Wall, in the first place, the editor didn't allers treat folks right. He'd call one gal young and handsome, and shurringly refer to another gal just as pretty, leavin' it ter her infered she wasn't pretty enough ter be called handsome, and she might be as old as Methuse-lah. Wall, that made trouble, an' arter that, when Farmer Hayseed and Farmer Fallo' both left the same sort of stuff on his table, he gave Fallo' two lines more than the other."

"Yes."

"Wall, things kept gittin' wuss and wuss, until General Oldman up on the hill died, and got half a column obituary notice, all about the Mexican war and things, while my Uncle Jake, just as good a man, who never left the farm, but tended to his duties like a Christian, an' was a pillar in the church, got only a quarter of a column. You better believe, me an' my friends felt hurt."

"I suppose so."

"Wall, we begun inquireing around about this editor, and we diskivered that while he was chargin' us fer every little two-line advertisement we put in, he was printin' a hull column about his job office fer nothing. That raised a breeze, I tell you."

"No doubt."

"After that things come ter a head. The feller commenced stoppin' the paper on them wad didn't pay their subscriptions. Then we rose in our might an' druv him out o' town."—New York Weekly.

Curiosities of Law.

Meek-looking Gent—"What's the matter, my good man?"

Irate Stranger—"I'm going to have that woman arrested. She inveigled a dollar out of me on false pretenses."

"Can you arrest a woman for that?"

"Yes, sirree!"

"My! my! Law is a curious thing. Why, a regular fury of a woman inveigled me into marrying her by false pretenses—pretended she was an angel—and the law not only won't let me arrest her, but makes me support her."—New York Weekly.

ANNE BOLEYN, second wife of Henry VIII., and mother of Queen Elizabeth, was beheaded May 19, 1536, less than four years after her marriage to that monarch.

NEW ENGLAND manufacturers used 4,000,000 shoe boxes, costing from twenty-five to fifty cents each, last year.

SCHWATKA IN MEXICO.

THE GREAT TRAVELER EXPLORING THE LAND OF THE AZTECS.

Some Interesting Facts Regarding the Gadsden Purchase and the Bargain Made—A Brief Description of the Sierra Madre Country—Physical Features of Mexico.



HE latest work undertaken by Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, the intrepid Arctic explorer, is an expedition into the wild and rugged regions of Northern Mexico. The gentleman goes into the land of the "greasers" as the special commissioner of the Chicago Inter Ocean. We present herewith the first of his letters descriptive of the country which he is exploring.

To one who will take the pains to look at a map of this portion of Mexico it will be seen that it projects into the United States some distance beyond the average northern boundary, the Rio Grande being to our east and an "offset," as we would say, in surveying, being to our west, this "offset" running north and south. This flat peninsula projecting into our own country can be better understood by visit-

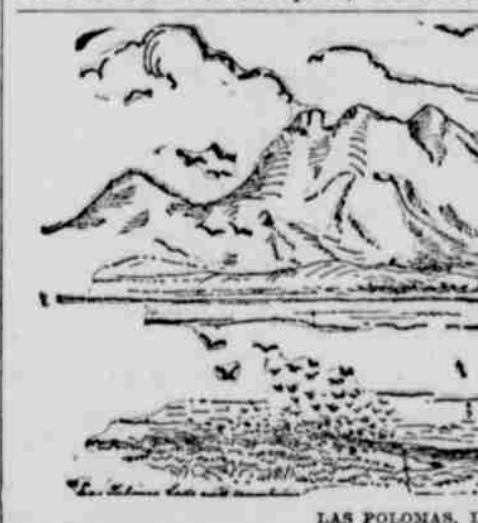


LIEUT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

ing it and comparing it with the surrounding land of the United States, coupled with a history of the country. The Mexican-United States boundary as settled by the Mexican war roughly speaking followed the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad as now constructed, and the so-called Gadsden purchase from Mexico of a few years later fixed the boundary as we now see it, giving us a narrow sabulous strip of Mexican territory, but a definite boundary easily fixed by surveys.

The Mexicans were on the ground and knew just what they were doing when they arranged for selling us this narrow strip, while as usual we did everything from Washington, and knew just about as little concerning it as we possibly could and be sure that we were purchasing a part of Mexico and not a side-wheel steamer. The diplomats of our country at Washington may be all Sackville-Westes in astuteness, but in the Gadsden purchase they got left so far behind that they have never yet been able to see how badly they were handled in the bargain.

As our people travel along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad through this arid waste of sun and sunshine, they can little realize the beautiful country of the Northern Sonora and Chihuahua that lies so close to them to the southward. And yet some of this seemingly arid land in Southern New Mexico and Arizona is destined to become of far more value than its present looks would indicate. Anglo-Saxon energy is converting little patches here and there into fertile spots, and these are spreading and becoming more numerous. All of it is fine for cattle-grazing, and these little oases, so to speak, make cen-



LAS PALOMAS LAKE AND MOUNTAINS.

ters of crystallizing civilization which render the country for miles around valuable for this important industry, and when these boundaries begin to overlap each other, all of our great Southwest will have been rendered useful for something.

The person who believes that New Mexico will not eventually become one of the finest States in our Union is the same who put Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas in the great American desert a decade or two ago, and who will forever believe that the forty-seven resonant anacronisms in the big cities are going to overthrow the United States Government.

There is still an her physical feature of at least Northern Mexico that I have never seen dwelt upon even in the numerous physical geographies that are now extant, and it is well worth explaining. Books innumerable have spoken of the tierra caliente, or low hot lands near the coast; the tierra templada, or temperate lands on the interior plateaus, where we are now banking by the way; and the tierra fria, or cold lands of the mountains and higher plateaus; and these subdivisions are really as good as explaining Mexican climate, but they give us but little idea of the country's surface itself beyond that of altitude, and even less regarding its resources and adaptability to the wants of man. The tierra caliente, or hot lands of the coast, are out of the question as habitations for white men from the United States, but the tierra templada and tierra fria, as every one knows familiar with climatology at all, give us the finest

climate in the world, as do all elevated plateaus in sub-tropical countries. But these elevated plateaus, or different portions of them, are not alive in resources, and their variations are simply the variations in the water. The backbone ridge of mountains of Northern Mexico is the Sierra Madre, or Mother Mountains, from them all other ridges and spurs seem to emanate. From their upper crests, as with all other mountains in the world, spring innumerable rivulets and creeks, which, uniting, form rivers. But nearly everywhere else these rivers increase in size by the addition of the waters of other rivers until they reach the sea.

Not so with the Mexican rivers of this locality. Shortly after they have left the mountains and reached the foothills they receive no accretions from other sources, and after flowing from fifty to one hundred miles they sink under the ground. These "sinks" are usually large lakes, and a map of the country would make one believe that the rivers are emptying into large inland lakes, when in reality they are sinking under ground to reappear in the hot-land country as the heads of rivers. Now all the country between the Sierra Madre Mountains and the "sinks," or at least all the valley country, can be readily irrigated by the perennial water that flows this far; the rivers are fringed with trees, and the grass is in excellent condition, while beyond or east of the "sinks" the plains are treeless, the soil arid, and the prospect cheered by comparison.

The first lake we came to in Mexico was Laguna Las Palomas, just beyond the boundary a few miles. It is, I think, the "sink" of the Mimbres River, which as a



LAS PALOMAS LAKE AND MOUNTAINS.

river lies wholly in the United States in the southwestern portion of New Mexico. It sinks, however, before it crosses the boundary, and reappears in sixty to seventy-five huge springs in Mexico (any one of which would be worth \$20,000 to \$25,000 as water is now sold in Southern California), which drain into a beautiful lake, backed by a high sierra, the Las Palomas Mountains, all of which form a very picturesque scene. Mr. Lande, the

artist of the expedition, has given a good sketch of the southern end of the great lake with the mountains beyond. All of the country around is quite level, and land by the millions of acres can here be irrigated by this enormous water supply.

This was a "favorite stamping-ground" of the more warlike bands of the Apache Indians but a few years ago, the water and grass for their ponies and the game for themselves making it their veritable Garden of Eden; so settlement was out of the question until these propagators of lead-



LAS PALOMAS LAKE AND MOUNTAINS.

colic epidemics could be disinfecting with powder and hemp.

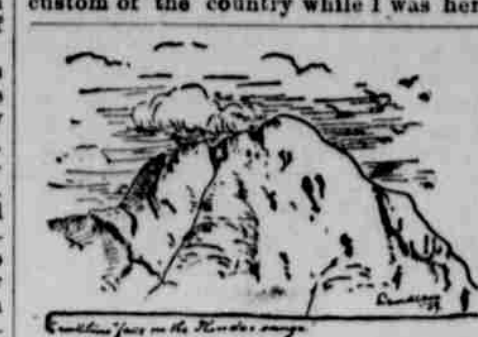
The way the Las Palomas Mountains have of rising sheer out of a level country is quite common in this region, plainly showing that the mountains once rose from a great sea that washed their bases, and when it receded with the uplifting of this region it left the level plain to show where its flat bottom had been zones before. A fine example of this is seen in the mountains called Tres Hermanas (The Three Sisters), very near the boundary line and but a few miles from the wagon road leading from Deming to Las Palomas in old Mexico. They are the subject of illustration, as "taken by our artist on the spot."

Sometimes a single peak just gets its head above the level plain by a few hundred feet, while in others great ranges extend for miles, their tops covered with snow in the winter months. However long the range may be there is always that level plain between it and the next range. A railroad has but little trouble so far as the grade is concerned in getting through this country. They may have to wind like the map of a corkscrew in getting around the projecting hills and no more, but if the constructors are lavish with rails and ties and don't mind mileage, the grade is as simple as building on a floor; in fact it is the floor of an old inland ocean.

The profile view of many of these ranges and elevated peaks gives some very grotesque as well as picturesque views, and the imaginative people of the Southwest if they see many silhouette designs in

the crests of the mountains. Faces seem to predominate, and especially Montezuma's face is quite lavishly distributed over this region. I think I can recall a half-dozen of them in the Southwest since I first visited here in 1867. This unfortunate Aztec monarch must have had a very rocky looking face, or his descendants must have thought exceedingly well of him to sculpture him so often, even in fancy, upon the mountain crests.

I went into a little face-making business of my own so as to keep along in the custom of the country while I was here.



The most southerly peak of the Florida range had a quite well defined face upturned to the sky that to my imagination looked more like the well-known face of Benjamin Franklin than any of nature's sculpturing so often portrayed in many mountains when helped by the fancy of man. There is only one difference in this case and that of the others, and that is in the fact that where the average traveler thinks he sees Napoleon's face, for instance, he draws a very good profile of the great Corsican, surrounded it with a few ragged lines, and then springs it on an unsuspecting public as a new discovery in Alpine profiles, while in this case the artist of the expedition, in pronounced discord with my imagination, has drawn faithfully to nature, and the resulting picture looks about as much like Franklin's face as it does like the lightning rod that Franklin is said to have discovered.

American Hurry.

The great danger of the American people is the rush and hurry at which they go through life. Generation after generation is becoming more nervous and restless, and as a consequence the hold on life grows firmer and more easily broken. Every year great men drop suddenly and unexpectedly out of the ranks, just when they should be in the prime of physical and mental vigor. The old adage, "Better to wear out than to rust out," is being lived up to so faithfully that everybody wears out, and those who last longest are only those who happen to be made of strongest material.

Even the language of the day shows that it has yielded to the rush and hurry of the times, and many words have become undistinguishable in the wild uproar. The stately, respectable old omnibus is as much a thing of the past as powdered hair and knee-buckles.

Truly, "The old order changes, yielding place to new." The sweet perfumed love-letter of old days is almost obsolete, and the lover writes to the object of his affection with a typewriter, while she 'phones back her tender reply.

But these things only indicate the rapid rate at which the American people live, and show that instead of preserving the vital energies they are daily wasting them more and more. These things are never done with impunity. Nature has her revenge, and we read of it every day in the break down of men and women who have worn themselves out in their wild pursuit after business or pleasure, or fame or any other phantom.

That Ache in the Back.

An Albany physician, says a contemporary, declares that Americans suffer more generally from Bright's disease and nervous diseases than any other people, and he says that the reason is that Americans sit down so persistently at their work. He says: "Americans are the greatest sitters I ever knew. While Englishmen, Germans, and Frenchmen walk and exercise, an American business man will go to his office, take his seat in his chair, and sit there all day without giving any relief to the tension of the muscles of the back. The result is that those muscles surrounding the kidneys become soft and flabby. They lose their vitality. The kidneys themselves soon become weak and debilitated. If Americans would exercise more, if they would stand at their desks, rather than sit, we would hear less of Bright's disease. I knew of a New York man who had suffered for some years from nervous prostration until it was recommended to him that he have a desk at which he could stand to do his work. Within a year he was one of the healthiest men you ever saw. His dyspepsia and kidney trouble had disappeared, and he had an appetite like a pavior."

A Providential Rat.

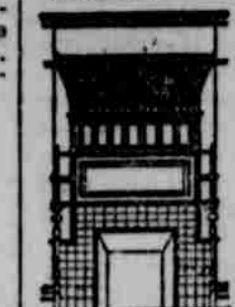
A woman in West Tennessee went home from church one Sunday impressed by a moving appeal which her pastor had made in behalf of a minister's widow recently left in want with six children. What could she give to relieve this case of suffering? She thought intensely over the matter, and that night she prayed over it, but no way of raising the money occurred to her. The next morning when she went to sweep off her doorstep, she noticed that the earth on one side had been freshly thrown up, and something glittering lay in the dirt. It was a \$5 gold piece. During the night a rat had taken it into his head to dig a hole under the step, and one result of his labor was the resurrection of that coin. The woman knew that during the war her husband had buried his savings, all in gold coin, under those steps, but he had dug up the money after the war was over, and evidently supposed that he had recovered the whole. It seemed that he was mistaken. And now his widow was not slow to follow the hint given her by the burrowing rat. She moved the steps, and after a thorough search, succeeded in finding \$20. Regarding this money as a direct gift from heaven, she sent it all to the suffering family.—Boston Transcript.

The tinfoil so commonly used to wrap Nonchalant cheese, chewing gum, various kinds of candy, and all kinds of chewing tobacco, is said to be dangerous on account of the lead in it. Its use for wrapping articles of food has been forbidden in France.

HINTS ABOUT BUILDING.

DESIGNS FOR TWO PRETTY LITTLE DWELLINGS.

A Fifteen-Hundred-Dollar Cottage and a Twenty-Five-Hundred-Dollar House—Some Suggestions Regarding Their Construction.

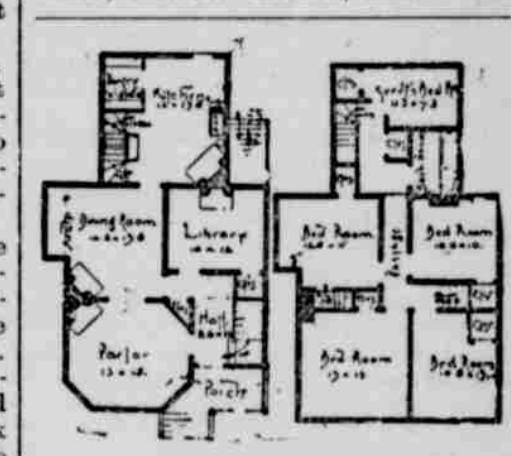


THE first house shown in this article can be erected for \$2,500. It is an especially compact, convenient and attractive house. The hall, 6 1/2 feet wide, communicates with the parlor by double sliding doors; the parlor and dining-room are similarly connected. The parlor has a dresser, shelves and drawers. There is a large store pantry off the kitchen. There are open fire-places in the parlor and the dining-room. Three bed-rooms of good size on the second floor, and a bath-room. Two of the bedrooms have connection with the chimney. The bath-room water-pipes are placed at the side of the kitchen chimney. This insures the pipes against freezing. The chimney keeps the bath-room warm and comfortable. A servant's room is



A TWENTY-FIVE-HUNDRED DOLLAR HOUSE

finished in the attic. Cellar under the main house. Not excavated under the kitchen part. Size of structure: Front, 20 feet; side, not including porch, 43 feet. Height of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 8 inches; first story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet 6 inches. Materials: Foundation, stone and brick walls; first story, clapboards; second story, shingles; gables, shingles and paneling; roof, shingles. The size of the parlor is 13x15 feet; the library, 10x12; the dining-room, 15x13; and the kitchen, 12x15. The



THE FLOOR PLANS.

front hall is 9x11 feet. Upstairs the front bed-rooms are 13x13, 10x13, another 12x12, and still another 11x10. According to styles wanted, range will cost \$25 to \$50; heater, from \$150 to \$200. Blinds (including fixtures and painting) will cost from \$3 to \$3.50 per pair.

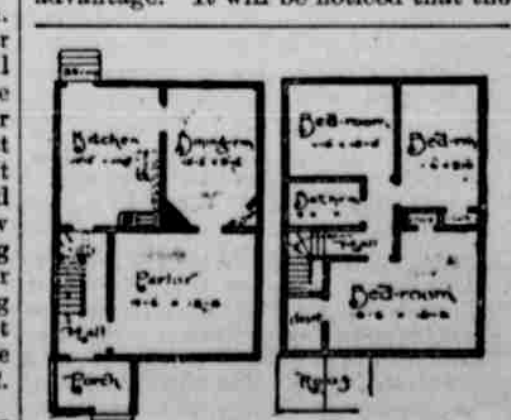
A FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLAR HOUSE.

The second design shows a very neat and cozy cottage that can be built for about \$1,500. It is 22x30 feet in size. The first story is clapboarded; second story, shingles; gable, shingles; roof, shingles. Interior finished throughout with soft woods. No cellar is provided, in order to keep the cost down. A cellar under the whole house, with brick or stone walls, would add to cost about



FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLAR COTTAGE.

\$100. A small cellar, say under and about the size of the dining-room, would cost \$40. The small room marked "Bathroom" may be used as a bathroom, sewing-room, a large closet, or as an alcove for the bedroom which it adjoins. No tub, fixtures or plumbing are specified, nor are they included in the estimate. A tub with cold water supply would cost about \$30. A tub with hot and cold water supply would cost about \$100. The plans utilize every inch of space to the best advantage. It will be noticed that the



THE FLOOR PLANS.

front door is accessible from the kitchen without going through any other room, a convenience not always obtained in a small house.